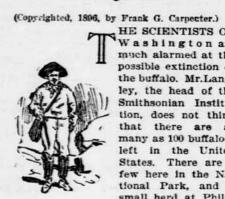
ONCE HERDS OF MILLIONS ON THE PLAINS

It is Proposed to Bring the Yellowstone Park Animals Here.

OPINIONS OF SCIENTISTS



HE SCIENTISTS OF much alarmed at the possible extinction of the buffalo. Mr.Langley, the head of the Smithsonian Institution, does not think that there are as many as 100 buffaloes left in the United tional Park, and a small herd at Phila-

Austin Corbin, the New York millionaire, has several, and it may be that there are some small scattering herds in different parts of the west. Of these, however, the Smithsonian Institution has no record, and such as exist are probably half-breeds. The only pure buffaloes outside of the above are those of the Yellowstone Park, which two years ago numbered about 200 head, and which are now reduced to fifty. Mr. Langley has just received letters stating that ten of these animals have been killed within the past four months, and that the others are in danger. The thances are that they will last only a short time, and Congress has been notified that if something is not done at once this wonderful animal will disappear from the face of the earth. There are no other buffaloes on the earth but these. The small herds of the east cannot be made to perpetuate the buffalo without inbreeding, which will deteriorate the species, and its only salva-tion is the bringing of these from the Yellowstone Park to some point where they can be carefully watched and cared for. It is Mr. Langley's idea that they should be brought to Washington and put in the National Zoological Park here. The main purpose of purchasing this park was for the protection of such things as the buffalo and of other American animals liable to become extinct. It contains plenty of ground for a good buffalo park, and if these buffaloes can be put in it they will serve as a nucleus for the raising of buffaloes, which can be supplied to the different zoological gardens of the United States and furnished to colonies of them over the country, by which the species can be perpetuated. Prof. Goode, the head of the National Museum, says that we ought to have at least 100 buffaloes in order to maintain the spe-cies, and that there should be herds in different sections of the country, the ani-mals of which might be interchanged to prevent the deterioration which the in-

One of the largest buffaloes ever known was shot by Mr. Hornaday. It is now preserved in the National Museum. It is five feet eight inches high at the shoulders, and is ten feet two incl.es long from nose to tail. Many buffaloes weigh over sixteen hundred pounds. The natural life of the animal is is not shown in their attempting to escape pound, the tongues being worth much more. pounds. The natural life of the animal is about twenty-five years. The cows usually breed once a year and begin breeding at the age of two years. The buffalo calf at birth is covered with red hair. This hair changes after a time to brown and then the pound it was usually against the wind, and they changes after a time to brown and then it was usually against the wind, and they compared to the pound, the tongues being worth much more.

The Domestication of the Buffalo.

It will be surprising to many to know in their attempting to escape from man. A hunter might lie with a repeating rifle near such a herd and pick off one after the other without apparently frightening or scaring the rest. If they ran it was usually against the wind, and they have been supported by the compared to the compa black. The hair on the head of a buffalo is very long. Many a woman, in fact, would be glad to have as long hair as that of one of temptation to kill was not so great. Still, the stuffed buffaloes in the National Muse-um, which measures, I am told, twenty-two inches. The buffalo cows weigh less than the bulls, a good, fat one weighing from as late as 1870, up to which time only about the bulls, a good, fat one weighing from a thousand to twelve hundred pounds. They have small udders, but their milk is very rich. It requires, in fact, the milk of bull to satisfy one buffato calf. The breech-loading rifles, killed the animals by breech-loading rifles, killed the animals by breech-loading rifles, killed the animals by or winter. In the summer he is as ragged, ugly and dirty as any animal on earth. He sheds his hair every year, beginning about February. The hair comes off a little at a time. It often hangs in bunches to his black skin, and he will fight you if you touch it. He is troubled by the flies at this time, but he goes off to the nearest mudhole and rolls in it until he has plastered his body with mud. If the hole is not deep enough he will dig it out with his horns and head, and will then get in and roll over until his entire skin is coated. He carries such coats of mud throughout the summer, and about the first of October he comes out with a fail suit of beautiful black hair, which thickens as winter approaches, and which affords him wonderful protection from the cold.

breeding of a single colony would produce.

Habits of the Buffalo.

What a Buffalo is Worth.

B-Swans.
C-Carnivora or Lion house.
D-Camels-Ruminants.

them in the wilds of the Yellowstone Park.

Suppose there were fifty \$500 deer in the

be before they would be killed by hunters, no matter what the laws might be? The Yellowstone Park is four times as large as

The value of buffaloes has been increasing more rapidly than anything in this country. Town lots in Chicago are nothing to them. About ten years ago they were a drug in the market. Thousands of them were killed for their tongues, but a good buffalo is now worth at least \$500 when dead. Its skin is worth from \$160 and up-ward, according to quality, and the head

VIEW OF THE GROUNDS.

is worth from \$300 to \$500 for mounting buffaloes have been killed for their tongues, and preservation as a relic of this great no account having been made of their skins.

and preservation as a relic of this great no account having been made of their skins, arimal of the past. Such is the value of For a long time every skin sent to the mar-

and preservation as a such is the value of a dead buffalo. Live buffaloes for breeding are worth much more, and I am told that the government buffaloes are worth from \$1,000 to \$2,000 aplece. At this rate the fifty in the Yellowstone Park are worth from the Yellowstone Park are worth from 250,000 to \$100,000. They are worth \$25,000 to \$100,000. They are worth \$25,000 to \$100,000. They are worth \$25,000 to \$100,000.

Adirondack mountains; how long would it the three years following 1872 more than be before they would be killed by hunters, three million buffaloes were slaughtered by

Yellowstone Park is four times as large as the Adirondacks, and is fifty times as far from civilization. The country about it contains people who care nothing for the buffalo or other game, except for the money which they are great southern herd had been annihilated by 1875. At this time the market had been overstocked with robes, and the hunters got from 65 cents to \$1.15 for them.

buffalo or other game, except for the money which they can get out of them. When you think that a half dozen such men could clean out this herd in one day, provided they could find it in one of the many wild valleys, and thereby make the country every year. The Indians of the second of the labout 100,000 buffaloes were shipped out of the country every year. The Indians of the second of the country every year.

many wild valleys, and thereby make many wild valleys, and thereby make the country every year. The indians of the second many wild valleys, and thereby make the country every year. The indians of the country warketed about 75,-600 buffaloes a year. As soon as the rail-

During the present week I have had chats with Mr. Langley, the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution; Prof. Goode, the head of the National Museum; Dr. Baker, the scientist in charge of the Zoo-logical Park, and others, as to this matical materials.

E-Elephants. 1-Llama house.

road alone carried a quarter of a million buffalo robes, and more than a million and a half pounds of buffalo meat, and during

the white men, and of these 1,800,000

WERE WIPED OUT

ter. The Smithsomian Institution has no interest in the matter outside of a scientific one. It has, however, a great amount of information concerning the buffalo, much of which was collected by Mr. W. T. Hornaday. All of this information has been placed at mit disposal, and through it I am able to give some of the details of one of the most disgraceful deeds of American history.

The Smithsomian Institution has no interest in the matter outside of a scientific one. It has, however, a great amount of interest in the matter outside of a scientific one. It has, however, a great amount of interest in the matter outside of a scientific one. It has, however, a great amount of interest in the matter outside of a scientific one. It has, however, a great amount of interest in the matter outside of a scientific one. It has, however, a great amount of interest in the matter outside of a scientific one. It has, however, a great amount of interest in the matter outside of a scientific one. It has, however, a great amount of interest in the matter outside of a scientific one. It has, however, a great amount of interest in the matter outside of a scientific one. It has, however, a great amount of interest in the matter outside of a scientific one. It has, however, a great amount of ito miles of Miles City. In 1884 the last carload of buffaloes within a radius of 150 miles of Miles City. In 1884 the last carload of buffaloes within a radius of ito miles of Miles City. In 1884 the last carload of buffaloes within a radius of ito miles of Miles City. In 1884 the last carload of buffaloes within a radius of ito miles of Miles City. In 1884 the last carload of buffaloes within a radius of ito miles of Miles City. In 1884 the last carload of buffaloes within a radius of ito miles of Miles City. In 1884 the last carload of buffaloes within a radius of ito miles of Miles City. In 1884 the last carload of buffaloes within a radius of ito miles of Miles City. In 1884 the last carload of buffaloes within a radius of ito

Few people are now aware of the former wonderful extent of the buffalo. No animal has ever existed in such large numbers nor covered so much territory. Buffaloes for-merly roamed over the country as far east as Washington city, and there are records of herds of thousands being seen in Pennsylvania not long before the revolution. A hundred years ago they came in great droves to drink at the Blue Lick springs of Kentucky. Daniel Boone speaks of them Kentucky. Daniel Boone speaks of them and it is now only a few years since they existed by the millions on the great plains of the west. In 1871, now only twenty-five years ago, Col. R. I. Dodge rode for fifty miles through a herd of buffaloes which he estimated as being twenty-five miles wide. This was along the Arkansas river.

Four Million Buffaloes. At one point he was able to get upon hill, and he says he could see this vast herd Washington are of buffaloes stretching out from six to ten miles in every direction. The herd was moving and it took it five days to pass a given point. Prof. Hornaday says that at the lowest estimate there were 4,000. 000 buffaloes in this one herd, and this, as I have said, was only twenty-five years ago. In 1868 a traveler along the Kansas Pacific railroad states that the train at one time passed through one hundred and twenty miles of solid buffalo. The plains were biackened with them and more than once States. There are a the cars were stopped by them. The best authority of the National Museum as to the early buffalo is George Catlin, who spent the greater part of his life in the west studying the Indian, and who made many pictures of the buffalo as they existed be fore the great destruction began. He tells of herds of millions and says that their roaring sounded like thunder, and tells how

the Indians killed them by the hundreds of thousands for the skins, for which they re-ceived only a pint of whisky apiece.

How the Buffalo Were Killed. You would not think that such immerse herds could be wiped out. The buffalo, however, are very dull beasts in many ways. They are a mixture of stupidity and intelligence which it is hard to understand. These mighty herds were made up of companies, or clumps, of buffaloes of from twenty to or champs, or bundled each, each clump being led and taken care of by one strong bull. In going for water one of the old cows of the clump would start ahead and nose along the track of a dry stream for miles until it found a waterhole, the others of that company following in single file. The herd would then drink and would lie down to rest before eating. This would seem to mean a high

ly profitable. According to the figures of Mr. Hornaday, hundreds of thousands of

dollars were made out of the slaughter long



loes killed up to that time within twenty years realized a sum of more than \$3,000,000. There are records of single fur firms who handled hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of hides. Joseph Ullman of New York and St. Paul in 1881 bought about \$90,000 worth of buffalo robes, in 1882 an equal amount, and about \$120,000 worth of buffalo bides. This form within four years reid. hides. This firm within four years paid more than \$310,000 for buffalo robes and hides, and, in connection with one other firm, they sold enough skins to bring in about \$2,000,000. There were a number of other fur dealers who made money out of the business, to say nothing of those who got rich off buffalo meat and buffalo bones. In a trip which I took over the Canadian Pacific road a few years ago, I saw mountains of buffalo bones at many of the stations. The railroads shipped them east by the millions of pounds. In 1872 more than 1,000,000 pounds were shipped over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe road, and this road in 1874 handled nearly 7,000,000 pounds. The bones were sold by the ton, to be ground up for fertilizer. In some cases they were crushed before shipment, and crushed bones were worth \$18 a ton, while the uncrushed sold for \$12 per ton. The meat of most of these buffaloes went to waste. It seldom brought more than two or three cents a pound, and it was chiefly of value when dried or jerked. Jerked meat



* THE ZOO HERD.

degree of intelligence. But such evidence thousands. Capt. Jack Bridges killed by contract 1,142 buffaloes of this herd in six weeks. Buffalo Bill earned his title by the numbers of buffalo he killed in a short time, and Mr. Hornaday tells of one hunter who told him that he had killed sixty-three buffaloes in less than an hour. In some places the buffaloes were driven over precipices, breaking their necks by the fall and

being skinned afterward. Skinning Buffalo by Horse Power. With some of these hunter murderers the ordinary process of skinning was not fast enough, and they invented a way of skinning the buffalo by means of horses. They would cut the skin at the neck and down the belly and around the legs at the knees. A stout iron bar, like a hitching post, was then driven down through the skull about eighteen inches into the earth. Then a rope was tied to the thick skin of the neck. The other end of the rope was hitched to the whifile tree of a pair of horses, or to the rear axle of a wagon. The horses were whipped up, and the skin was either torn in two or torn from the buffalo, with about fifty pounds of flesh sticking to it. This method, however, was not a success, and was soon given up. About fifty thousand

sometimes brought as high as ten cents per

wild buffaloes years ago and provided in some way that they might be captured and bred for domestic uses, the United States would today be hundreds of millions of dollars richer and there would be a new breed of cattle used by man. The buffalo crosses readily with domestic cattle, and it is shown that the half-breeds and it is shown that the half-breeds are much hardier than the ordinary stock, much larger and that they produce good meat and milk. Buffaloes have been used as oxen. They are easily tamed and they could have been of great value in logging camps and for the hauling of heavy burdens. They do not need much to eat subsisting or the react subsisting or the state. of heavy burdens. They do not need much to eat, subsisting on the same things as other cattle and being much faster and more active than the ordinary ox. Half-breed buffaloes can stand the cold of the open prairie during our severest winters where the thermometer is from thirty to forty degrees below zero. They are very prolific, the cows having calves every year. Such animals are almost as large as the Such animals are almost as large as the buffalo, being covered with the same woolly hair, though the hair is not so long nor so When it is remembered today that a buffalo hide is worth at least \$100, it can be seen that the having of a herd of buffa-

to the owner. ington will be a very good investment for the government. As they stand they are worth a thousand dollars apiece, and there is no doubt that any increase of the herd will bring this amount from the Zoological Gardens of this and other countries. The buffaloes which are already here have shown by their increase that the climate of Washington is perfectly adapted to them. They are thriving and with the addition of these in the Yellowstone it is be-lieved that the herd can be perpetuated. Such action as Congress takes upon the matter, however, should be done at once, as a single party of vandal hunters may

O little one, smile and bless me!

Are nearer than I knew.

That the light and the hope of that sweeter world,
Like the dawn, are breaking through.

From the Boston Gazette. To get rid of a bore, try the method pursued by a certain friend of ours. When accosted by one, he shakes hands warmly with his persecutor, glances round anxiously, and dropping his voice, confidentially remarks: "I must be off. There's an awful bore here that I want to dodge—talk a fellow to death. You understand, old boy?" The Bore (with a wink): "I understand, old fellow." (Departs without the least suspicion that he is the bore.)

loes, of which the increase would be regu-larly estimated, would be of no small value The bringing of the buffaloes to Wash-

wipe out the herd at almost any moment. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

The Child's Face.

There's nothing more pure in heaven, And nothing on earth more mild. More full of the light that is all divine, Than the smile of a 'ittle child.

The sinless lips, half parted
With breath as sweet as the air,
And the light that seems so glad to shine
In the gold of the sunny hair.

For somehow—I know not why—
I feel in my soul, when children smile,
That angels are passing by.

I feel that the gates of heaven

Kind to All Concerned.

Brittle Finger Nails.

From Harper's Bazar. Many women who have pretty hands are constantly mortified in cold weather by the rough appearance of their finger nails, caused by the fact that they break and split. The intense cold causes the nails to become so brittle that it seems impossible to trim them so as to make them smooth. The possessor of such nails should cut them with nothing except well-sharpened manicure scissors, and the nails must never be cut or filed unless the fingers have first been soaked in warm water. The brittle-ness may sometimes be lessened by rul bing almond oil thoroughly into the nails and finger ends on retiring at night. An old pair of kid gloves must then be pulled on. pair of kid gloves must then be pulled on. The housekeeper whose nails break easily should never stir anything on the hot range without first slipping on a loose glove, as the dry heat from the fire will make her nails more brittle than ever. Neither must she allow herself to stay out-of-doors for a moment without having her hands protected from the cold, which is even more injurious than the heat. All these precautions may seem to be a bother, but in the end are worth while.

McKinley.

GOOD PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE

But He Thinks That There Are Other Available Candidates.

FACTIONS IN OHIO



(Copyright, 1896, by George Grantham' Bain.) TOSEPH B. FORAker, ex-governor and Senator-elect from the state of Ohio, is one of the "head centers" of political interest in the United States just now. He divides attention with ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt of New York. Everyone who is interested in the political situation has known for some time that Mr. Platt claimed to be in

earnest in the support of Mr. Morton for the republican nomination for the presidency, but even at the present day there is some doubt in the minds of a great many people as to Mr. Platt's sincerity. That doubt was removed from many minds when Mr. Platt gave to the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette last week a clear, con-Commercial Gazette last week a clear, concise statement of his attitude, which was published over his cwn signature.

Mr. Foraker's relations with Major Mc-Kinley have not been of the pleasantest character of recent years, and though the ex-governor both before and after his election to the Senate stated that he was in fever of the commercial of the was in fever of the commercial of the favor of the nomination of Major McKin-ley, many doubted his sincerity. Only a few days ago a statement was telegraphed from Ohio representing Mr. Foraker as be-

ing secretly opposed to Major McKinley and saying that Mr. Foraker's friends would divide the Ohio delegation to the St. Louis convention. Other reports have represented Mr. Foraker's friends as saying that they would never let Major McKinley have the vote of the solid delegation from Ohio. Others have credited Mr. Foraker with a personal ambition for the republican nomination. In a conversation which I had with the Senator-elect a few days ago he stated his attitude as clearly as Mr. Platt has defined his relations with Gov. Morton and his "boom." Mr. Foraker does not sign this statement, but he authorizes me to use what he said to me in conversa-

I called on Mr. Foraker more for the purrealised on Mr. Foraker more for the purpose of having a general conversation with him about his political experiences than to obtain a statement from him about his attitude toward Maj. McKinley, and our conversation took a broad range.

I asked Mr. Foraker if he liked public speeking and he said he did not the said to the said

speaking and he said he did not. "I post-tively dislike public speaking," he said, but if there be any necessity for making a speech, I can try it. Yes, I recall the first public speech I ever made. It was when I was a student at the Ohio Wes-leyan University. There was a political meeting in the county school house near by and they asked several of us young stu-dents to speak. I have been at it more or less every year since" less every year since."

Start in Polities. "Did you inherit your political tastes?"

"No, my father was never active in polithem are-but whatever taste I may have for public affairs developed in me; it was not a heritage. I began to take an interest when I was quite a boy. But, as I said, I never expected to enter politics, and when I left college it was with the am-bition to devote myself to the practice of

the law. "I declined once or twice to go to the legislature, but finally I was nominated for judge. That is an honor which is appreciated by every lawyer who has a pride in his profession. That was the start of my public life. I was on the bench for three years, and next I was nominated for governor. No, I did not put myself forward as a candidate for the nomination. It came about naturally without any effort on my The first suggestion of it came to part. The first suggestion of it came to me in a newspaper paragraph. All the other recognitions I have received have come about in the same way. I think a man should never seek an office, nor shun one if, without injustice to himself, he can render the service it requires. I did not seek the office to which I have just been chosen, but I none the less highly appreciate the honor of having been elected to ciate the honor of having been elected to

Mr. Foraker repudiates the idea that there was any "deal" by which he was to be elected to the Senate and the Ohio delegation was to support Major McKinley for the presidency. "That was simply the will of the republicans of Ohio," he said. "I of the republicans of Ohio," he said. "I am for Major McKinley, though, and unless something extraordinary and entirely unforeseen happens, he will have the vote of the entire delegation in the convention. I told him a few days ago that I thought it was right that he should be a candidate or the nomination and the candidate of Ohio, and be supported by an unbroken Ohio delegation, and I am satisfied there will be no opposition to him in the state. He will get our forty-six votes. There are many reasons why this is so, and no reason that I know to the contrary."

What McKinley's Friends Say. "Have you made any estimate of his strength outside the Ohio delegation?" I

"Not yet," said Mr. Foraker. "I hope to have a talk with him soon and learn more about his strength. All I know now is that his friends, who have given the matter close attention, think he has the best chance, but. of course, changes may occur between now and the time of the St. Louis convention Ohio expects McKinley to be nominated, but the convention cannot go amiss if it nominates any one of the men who are named-McKinley, Reed, Harrison, Allison or Gov. Morton. They are all available candidates and any one of them would poll the full strength of the party, I think."

I suggested that the Senator-elect had not

"Oh, yes, I had," he said. "I was opposed to Harrison four years ago only because I was sure he could not then be electd. I never have disparaged Mr. Harrison. He is a man of strong intellectuality and absolute purity of character and purpose. He gave us a wise administration, and will hold a high place in history. But he is a man who fails to get close to the masses. The people of the United States want a man who fails to get a face hand here in the control of man of blood as well as of flesh and bone in the White House. His friends claim that he never makes a mistake. If that be true, it is against his popularity. "According to popular esteem, there is something wrong with a man who is always right. He is generally either a trimmer or cold and calculating. But, however that may be as to Harrison, I opposed him at Minneapolis because I believed he was not the most available candidate. The re-sult of the election proved that I was

right. But do you think it possible any candidate before the convention could have been elected if he had been nominated?" "I think Goy, McKinley could have been elected," said Mr. Foraker, quickly. "I believe Gov. McKinley, as the representative of the protection idea, was closer to the voters than any other man then mentioned as a possible candidate. But at least no man would have been beaten any worse than Mr. Harrison was."

No Time for Deals.

I referred to the statements which have appeared in a number of newspapers speculating on the possibility that Mr. Foraker was making a "deal" with some other candidate because of his former political enmity to Major McKinley. Most of these

ple of Ohio that the republicans of New York were sincere in their support of Mr.

Morton.

"As to my good faith," said Mr. Foraker,
"there is no occasion for discussion. I am
tot making any professions and am not making any piedges to anybody; but the newspapers which criticise me constantly have got their ideas of me, I have no doubt, from stories put in circulation from time to time which have no real foundation in fact. Here is a sample of the mischief-making articles. I find in a Cincinnat making articles. I find in a Cincinnati newspaper a long circumstantial stormof a meeting by me with Mr. Platt on Monday evening just after my arrival in New York. It details how we parted in the hotel corridor, how I sent up my card later and was closeted with Mr. Platt for hours; that other gentlemen sent up their cards and were in conference with us.

"Now, the truth is, I did not see Mr. Platt till Tuesday evening, and I had no conference with him of any kind at any time. I never told Mr. Platt or any one



else that the people of Ohio thought h was not sincere in his support of Gov. Morton, and none of the other things were said or done that are set forth so elab-orately in this article. It is probably interesting reading to some people, but it is all manufactured from beginning to end. I have no time for 'deals.' I am practicing law and I have a family to support by my profession. That keeps me busy. I had ro knowledge of Mr. Platt's message to the Commercial Gazette until I saw it reprinted in a New York paper and I am no interested in any candidate except our own If I go to the convention at St. Louis, I shall vote for the nomination of Major McKinley because I believe he would make a good candidate and because he is from cur state, and I believe the delegation should support the natural candidate of the

Why He Voted for McKinley. "That was not your reason for voting for

Major McKinley in 1888," I suggested. No, not entirely. And yet it was partly. I was for Mr. Blaine in that convention but it became evident on the vote to admit the Alabama delegation that Blaine could not be nominated. I then changed my purpose and voted for Major McKinley because his friends came to me and asked me to do so and because I believed by casting the solid vote of the state for him we could divert votes from Harrison and perhaps prevent his nomination. As between Harrison and McKinley, I was for McKinley."

I recalled the fact that it had been said at the time that Mr. Foraker voted for Major McKinley with a view to discredit-

irg and embarrassing him.
"Of course that was said," said Mr. Foraker, with some feeling. "And if I had refused to vote for him, they would have found some hidden motive for that. They would have said I was mean, envious and jealous. But the plain fact is that I voted for him because he would have made a good candidate and because his friends in the convention and outside of it asked me to do so, and because I hoped in that way to prevent the nomination of Harrison."

Foraker and Sherman.

Mr. Foraker, although much criticised by late years, has said nothing in his own detheater, although much criticised by the late impacts the late in the later. The most money is made out of persons of the later in the later. ural course of events take care of his who hold general admission tickets that do not entitle them to seats. This method of case. The story which was told recently (and which he confirmed) about the offer never held office or took any especial part the question of his loyalty to Senator Sher-in political affairs. He was always inter-Sherman does not criticise Mr Foreker his recently published book is a negative compliment of a high order, for Mr. Sherman has swung out right and left in his distribution of wholesome political truths, and he certainly would not have spared Mr. Foraker if he had had any reason to feel resentful toward him.

Mr. Foraker says he thinks it was not possible to nominate Mr. Sherman in 1884 or in 1888; and there is no reason that he knows why Mr. Sherman should have believed on Saturday night and Sunday of the convention week that he was to be nominated on Monday. But in spie of his knowledge that Mr. Sherman was beaten. Mr. Foraker refused to permit the use of his name, and he telegraphed Mr. Sherman (who seems to have heard of the rumors connecting Mr. Foraker's name with the ticket) that his name would not be used in the convention.

Mr. Foraker is not bound to Major Mc Kirley as he was to Mr. Sherman, but he will not discuss the paragraphs which have been going the rounds of the newspapers recently suggesting him as a dark horse. When I asked him if he would like to be President—some day—he said. "You ought not to ask me a question like that. Suppose I should say that I don't want to be Presi-dent; most people would think I was lying. Suppose I should say, 'I do,' people then would all say, 'What an egotist the man is.' That is a subject no man can talk about with propriety-in a personal sense.'

His Senatorial Duties. "But do you look forward with any pleas-

ure to being a Senator?" I asked. "Not especially," said Mr. Foraker. " realize that it is a great honor and a great responsibility. Any man should be proud to hold the office, and if I were independent of my profession I might feel very much gratified at the prospect. But I must keep up my law practice, for there is no money in politics-only an outgo larger than th income all the time. My services in the Senate will give me, therefore, double labor. and that is not desirable at my time of life. Besides, it breaks up home life and interrupts business.

rupts business."

Speaking of his election to the Senate, and of his support of Major McKinley, I asked Mr. Foraker if the factional spirit had died out in Ohio, or was in process of extinction. "The subject is a rather delicate one," said the Senator, smiling. "But I think it likely there will always be, as there always have been, factional differences of greater or less degree in Ohio. The spirit is very strong there at times, but I think they have the same experience in all the states. You see, it's this way: When a young man succeeds in politics, the old ones encourage him and becken him on, until they get the idea some day that he is growing too rapidly. There is not very much room at the top of the ladder, and the old fellows on the top rounds soon get a fraid he may crowd some one off, "Then they commence to 'suppress' him. They go to fighting him, and he and his had so good an opinion of Mr. Harrison friends fight back, and the result is a fac-tional difference. It is simply the old question of the survival of the fittest tion of the survival of the fittest. Yes, I have been 'up and down.' I was defeated in 1889, the last time I ran for governor. I have been out of politics ever since. While I did not exactly like the way I got out, yet I was glad that I was out. The last six years have been the happiest of my life. I do not know what the future will unfold, but all our inter-party differences in Ohio are buried for the present. I am at peace with all the world. I have no grievance against anybody. It is not my returned. against anybody. It is not my nature to herish resentments, but I don't forget, and if one has played double or false with me once, he will not be likely to have a chance to do it again: not because of ill-will, but as a matter of self-protection, and in accordance with the results of self-protection. a matter of self-protection, and in accordance with the general law of nature."

"And do you think the party in Ohio is any worse off for these factional differences?" "Probably not. They bring out the full

strength of the party, and when a nomina-tion is made all hands, as a rule, turn in and work together against the common enemy. So perhaps we are better off for ther GEORGE GRANTHAM BAIN.

Too Late in the Day. From the Chicago Tribune.

"Grandpa," said one of the young persons at the table, "you shouldn't eat your soup that way. Do you notice how I do

"My dear child," replied the old gentleman, "I've been eating it this way, as nearly as I can remember, for 957 years. 11 months and 24 days, and I don't think I'll change my style now to please a greatgreat-great-great-great-great - great statements have been based on the supposed visit of Mr. Foraker to Mr. Platt on the day when Mr, Platt was supposed to have sent to the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette his long message assuring the peo-

HOW MR. HUNTINGTON GOT EVEN. an Experience Which Was of Benefit to the Public.

rom the Rochester Post-Express Collis P. Huntington, the railway magnate, has returned home from the Pacific coast, whither he went in August to look after his railway properties in California. An intimate friend of Mr. Huntington tells some interesting stories concerning his western trip. Mr. Huntington is a plain sort of a man, who does not travel with a brass band before him, even if he is president of the Southern Pacific Company. Mr. Huntingion travels very much like any other ordinary citizen, and dresses like a well-to-do man of business. He is known among the employes of the Southern Pacific company better by name than by sight, and all this is the reason for the Southern Pacific company better by name than by sight, and all this is the reason for the Southern Pacific company better by name than by sight, and all this is the reason for the Southern Pacific company better by name than by sight, and all this is the reason for the Southern Pacific company better by name than by sight, and all this is the reason for the substantial excitations along the route, and when Mr. Huntington salong the route, and when Mr. Huntington boarded the ferry steamer in Oakland, opposite San Francisco, he hung his dark overcoat on a hook, jumped on a stool at the restaurant, and ordered a steak just like any one else. It was a busy trip, and perhaps the cook had been out late the night before, but, at any rate, the steak was not forthcoming in good season. The cook fopped it around on the counter and threw it on the stove with a flourishing big knife and of the stove with a flourishing big knife and ordered a steak, and finally dished it on the stove with a flourishing big knife and the story with the actor to the lesse of the restaurants on the ferry boats, and all this prent, and nearly because the provided of the restaurants on the ferry boats, and of the restaurants on the ferry boats, and all this prent, and nearly because the provided and the substances.

From the Union, Pert Jevits, N. Y.

But a short time ago, in a distart part of the willows, will be about the substantial excitage of the willows, and more recently another substantial excitage of the willows, will be a fine the might be pressed and in universal to the training turn of mind, and wishing to recently on the mind, and wishing to the will be the mind to be the substant ton travels very much like any other ordinary citizen, and dresses like a well-to-do man of business. He is known among the employes of the Southern Pacific company better by name than by sight, and all this is

is ready enough to pay a little extra to get where he can see the stage. No one knows this better than the usher, and as he can pocket the money with little danger of being detected. of being detected, he often yields to

"I recall the case of a leading Brooklyn manager, who was once running a variety show with rather poor results. One night he entered the theater and was delighted to see that all the seats in the boxes were oc-cupied. 'The boxes panned out very well tonight,' he remarked to the ticket seller, with a satisfied sinile. 'I can hardly agree with you,' replied the man, checking up the list. 'They brought us in just \$4.50.' The next night there were new ushers in that

swindling has been going on for a long to spring his name on the convention in tired of it. Several arrests were recently 1888, and his rejection of it, cught to settle made in a case of this kind, and it looks as if the managers had at last combined to

HUNGER AND CANNIBALISM.

The Desire to Eat a Fellow-Man Stronger at Sea Than on Land.

From Science for All. Then it comes to pass, when the mo ment of keenest agony is reached, that the starving man begins to eye his companion with the wolf-glare of a beast of prey. His rangs become paroxysmal. During their greatest intensity there springs up within him a fierce impulse to slay his neighbor that he may feed on his fiesh and slake his thirst with his blood. This terrible prompting to cannibalism, it may be noted, is, however, rare, save in cases of famine from shipwreck.

Altough it is customary to regard it as a common feature of starvation, and to make thrilling statements of the frequency with which even mothers will, under the statement of the starvation. der the goad of hunger, kill and eat their children; and though startling assertions to this effect have been made by historians of great sieges, yet it ought to be said that, as a general rule, well-authenticated cases of cannibalism among civilized peo-ple will be found to occur only at sea. They are very rarely found on land. what is more curious still, whenever famished, shipwrecked men set foot on shore. no matter how desolate and parren may be their rock of refuge, they seem as if by magic at once to banish from their minds the very idea of anthropophagy, or man-eating, and that, too, though they might have been resignedly contemplating it as an imperative necessity a few hours before. In the case of Ensign Prenties of the eighty-fourth regiment and his compan-ions, who were wrecked on the barren island off Cape Breton in 1780, the differ-ence between famine on shore and on sea is curiously exemplified. Prenties records that they were able to endure the most fearful pangs of hunger without over so much as a thought of resorting to canni-balism for relief, so long, however, and only so long as they kept on land. But when they took to their boats—and it was not once merely that they experienced this—in order to escape from their rock-bound prison, though they were not a whit worse off for frod than they were on land, yet the mo-ment they put to sea with one accord they began to think of killing and eating one of their number. On the other hand, when they found their attempt to escape futile and put back to shore, whenever they landed, the horrible idea of cannibalism seemed to vanish.

Two Just Conclusions.

From the Snow Hill (Md.) Messenger. It is related of a well-known merchant of a neighboring city that, after making his will and leaving a large property to a trustee for his son, he called the young man in and, after reading the will to him. asked if there was any improvement or alteration he could suggest. "Well, father." said the young gentleman, lighting a cigarette, "I think, as things go nowadays, it would be better for me if you left the property to the other fellow and made me trustee." The old gentleman made up his mind then and there that the young man was quite competent to take charge of his inheritance and scratched out the

S.S.S. when the

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

HEALTH IN OLD AGE

An Old Lady Finds the True Source of Vitality.

A Reporter's Interesting Interview With a Lady of Seventy-Two Years, Who Tells a Marvelous Story.

From the Union, Port Jervis, N. Y.

proud as peacocks by imagining that they share with the actors the plaudits of the public.

"The pay of these men is small, and it will never be otherwise, for the glamor of the show business is very attractive, and many are willing to work at any price for the sake of being connected with a theater receives, but he has to suffer on account of those to whom the calling is little more than a pastime.

"The temptations to swindle are very great, and many of the men make good money at the expense of the manager. It is ready enough to pay a little extra to get where he can see the stage. No one knows this better than the usher, and as he can pocket the money with little danger of being detected, he often yields."

In an, as you see, in a very comfortable state of the lealth."

"And any return of the trouble?"

"Not as yet, though at the time of life, seventy-two, it would not be surprising if I should have, if i

Dr. Williams Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitos' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pak and sallow compleximale, and all of weakness. nervous neadache, the after-effect of la grippe, pal-pitation of the heart, pale and sallow complex-ions, all forms of weakness, either in male or fe-male, and all diseases resulting from vitiated hu-mors in the blood. Pink Pills are sold by all deal-ers, or will be seat post paid on receipt of price (50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50) by ndo cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.500 by adcessing Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady

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How to Have Pretty Hands.

From the Chicago Tribune. The woman who would have pretty hands should follow these directions: Wash them

in warm water with pure soap, and occasionally a little oatmeal. Dry them very thoroughly. After the night washing rub pure cold cream into them and don loose, fingerless white kid gloves. Never go into the street without gloves. Wear gloves which fit easily. Tight ones distort the hand. Twice a week manicure the nails as follows: Soak them in soapy, warm water,

scrub with a nail brush, and clean with an orangewood stick. Press back the skin at the sides and base with the stick. With very sharp, curved manicure scissors cut off any hangnalis or dry skin. Clip the nails into oval shape. File them smooth with sandpaper. If they are inclined to be brittle rub a little salve on them. Wash again, powder, and polish with chamois, and wash once more to remove any traces of the powder. Every day the nails should be rubbed with lemon juice, which discourages the growth

of skin at the base.



Street Serio (singing)-"Er-yew will think



hov me and love me has in dies hov long